THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1831. NO. 101.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.---tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY, } *Commis'nrs.*
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18--tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh, May 31.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831---tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831---tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'iffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24---tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets---constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10--tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST.

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh. July 29

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18--tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.--tf.

New Catholic Books.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, have lately received the following CATHOLIC BOOKS, which, in addition to their former stock, comprise a valuable assortment, viz:

Cobbett's History of the Reformation;
Grounds for being a Roman Catholic;
Fifty Reasons for being a Roman Catholic;
Thomas a Kempis;
Garden of the Soul, by Challoner;
Gahan's Church History;
Reeves' Bible History;
Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers;
Key to Paradise; Life of St. Patrick;
Visits to Blessed Sacrament;
Father Rowland; Indian Cottage, &c. &c. &c.

Also on hand, a large variety of Douay Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books. Aug 19--6

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.
March 11, 1831.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.--tf

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜
Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

Erie,	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	4
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b.	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con.	2
Greensburgh	30	R. Isl., Vermont,	
Old Bk. Steub.	25	Mass., N. Hamp.	
Maryland,	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium. GEORGE A GOOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.
May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22--tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830--tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829--tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street
November 19, 1830.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART,

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.--tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,		$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50 to	2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00 to	3 25
do	do	do	2 50 to	2 75
do	do	do	2 00 to	2 25
PRINTING do,	Imperial,		4 00 to	5 50
do	Superroyal,		3 50 to	5 25
do	Medium,		2 50 to	3 25
do	Demy,		2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,		1 87 to	2 25
do	Medium,		1 62 to	1 75
do	Crown,		75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,		1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,			4 50 to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,	lb.		20 to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831---tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:

250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots

Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.
July 15---3mo G. ALBREE.

Caps! Caps!!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

NEW GOODS,
83 Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style,* with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831--tf

FOR SALE, The House and Lot in Fourth street, opposite the United States Bank. The lot is 63 feet front by 85 deep.

ALSO, The House and Lot in Second street, now occupied by Geo. Weyman. For terms apply to

R. S. CASSAT, or
Aug. 23—3w. E. SIMPSON, Esq.

Bookstore Removed.

HOGAN & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their stock of Books and Stationery, to *No. 73 Wood Street, second door above Fourth S't.*
September 2--4t

HISTORY OF POLAND.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, have just received the History of Poland, from the earliest period to the present time. By James Fletcher, Esq. With a Narrative of the Recent Events, obtained from a Polish Patriot Nobleman. Sept 2--2t

THE MECHANICS' COMPANION.—The *Mechanics' Companion,* or the elements and practice of *Carpentry, Joinery, Brick-laying, Masonry, Slating, Plastering, Painting, Smithing,* and *Turning,* comprehending the latest improvements, and containing a full description of the Tools belonging to each branch of business; with copious directions for their use, and an explanation of the terms used in each art; also an introduction to *Practical Geometry. By Peter Nicholson;* illustrated with *forty Copperplate engravings.* Lately published and for sale by HOGAN & Co.,
No. 73 Wood street, 2d house above Fourth.
September 2—3t.

MISS PARRY'S pupils are informed that the school-room will be opened on the first Monday in September. Sept 2

ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS,
At the Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that a splendid exhibition of ARTIFICIAL FIRE WORKS, *on principles entirely new,* have been prepared at great labor and expense, and will be exhibited *every evening, at half past eight o'clock,* in the Lecture Room of Lambdin's Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. corner of Market and Fourth st's. This exhibition being produced entirely by illumination, is devoid of the smell, smoke, or other unpleasant and dangerous effects of those of the usual kind. It is believed that the citizens of this city have never had an opportunity of witnessing so splendid an exhibition. Admittance 25 cents.
September 2--tf

New Wholesale Grocery,
AND
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
NO. 7 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to say to their friends and the public, that they have formed a copartnership, under the firm of HANNA & POINDEXTER, and have taken a commodious warehouse, near the steam boat landing, where they design transacting the above business, on the best possible terms. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of the staples and products of the country, &c. &c.

THOS. HANNA,
R. W. POINDEXTER.
August 26, 1831----7t

JAMES HANSON,
SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street,* where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail,* on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately,* Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.
Aug 26--tf JAMES HANSON.

PETERS' SUPREME COURT REPORTS,
Volume V.

JUST received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1831. Vol 5. By Richard Peters. Aug 23---6

To the Free Voters of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of some of my friends, I have consented to place my name before you as a candidate for the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

As it is the first time I have solicited the suffrages of my friends, I deem it proper to state that I am a democratic republican: the leading principles which constitute the basis of my political creed, will be found in the constitution of our country: "that all rightful power is in the people, and can only emanate from their will."

The encouragement and protection of internal improvement and domestic industry, will, if I be elected, receive my ardent and zealous support.

With this brief exposition of my views, I remain, respectfully, your fellow citizen,

GEORGE WATSON.
Pittsburgh, August 19--te

NOTICE.—Many persons who have been crossing at *Jones's Ferry,* during the years 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, yet owe me Ferriages for the whole or the greater part of that time. This, therefore, is to give notice to all persons indebted to me, to call and pay me, on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, or their accounts and due-bills will be placed in a magistrate's hands for collection.

My old friends are informed that the report that I have stopped Ferrying is entirely false. I have *seven good Flats* at my landing, and good ferrymen to attend them. The stage has this summer been taken across the river, in one of my flats, with one hand, in seven minutes.

THOMAS JONES.
August 23.—7t

NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE.

PALMER & HIGBY are now receiving and opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. M'Clurg & Dennison, No 61 Wood street

A Large and General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND IMPORTATION.

Their arrangements are such, as to be constantly supplied from the New York and Philadelphia markets, with desirable articles.

They respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.
March 11, 1831—1w6mo.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par
Philadelphia Banks	do
Bank of Pittsburgh	do
Easton	do
Germantown	do
Erie	1
Montgomery county	par
West Chester	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do
Harrisburgh	do
Bucks county	do
Lancaster Bank	½
Northampton	½
York Bank	½
Chambersburgh	1
Greensburgh	33½
Brownsville	½
Gettysburgh	½
Susquehanna Br. Co	½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½
Pottsville Bank,	unc.
Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenville,	25
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½
Mount Pleasant	½
Western Reserve	½
St. Clairsville	½
Bank of Chillicothe	½
Lancaster	½
Marietta	½
Columbus	½
Canton	2
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3
Indiana.	
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50
North Carolina.	
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5
South Carolina.	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	½
Commercial Bk. Del.	½
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½
Branch at Newcastle	½
do. at Wilm'gton	½
do. at Georget'n	½
Wilmington & Bran	2
Massachusetts.	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Springfield	2
Hamsh. Bk. N Hampt.	2
Salem	2
Worcester	2
Other Massach. notes	2
District Columbia, gen.	½
Michigan, $5 & upw.	3
New York.	
City Banks	1
Troy and Albany	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Newburgh	do
Orange county	do
Catskill	do
Auburn	do
Geneva	do
Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Chenango	2
Utica Bk. & branches	do
Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
do. at Canandaigua	do
Rochester	do
Niagara Bank	no sale
Georgia.	
St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Maryland.	
Baltimore City Bks.	par
George's county	½
Annap. & br. Easton	do
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Westminster	do
Hagerstown	do
Williamsport	do
New Jersey.	
St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Trenton Bank	do
New Brunswick	do
Mount Holly	do
Camden	do
Cumberland	do
Newark Insurance	do
State Bank at Morris	do
do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Sussex	do
Paterson bank	unc
Connecticut.	
New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bridgeport	do
Middletown bank	do
Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Virginia.	
Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Valley B'k & bran.	do
N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Rhode Island.	
Providence Banks	2
Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Phœnix B'k at do.	do
N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Vermont.	
Burlington	3
New Hampshire, gen.	3

NAT'AL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Senate—Col. JAMES JOHNSTON.
Assembly—HUGH DAVIS,
SAMUEL GORMLY,
FRANCIS C. FLANAGAN,
ROBERT HILANDS.

ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

Senate—WILLIAM HAYS.
Assembly—DAVID GILLELAND,
FRANCIS KERNS,
JAMES HULTZ,
ANDREW BAYNE.
Sheriff—JOSEPH WELSH.
Commissioner—JAMES HILANDS.
Coroner—HUGH M'CLELLAND.
Auditor—JOHN RANKIN.

IRON WORKS FOR SALE.

IN consequence of other business occupying the time and personal attention of the subscriber, he has determined to sell his Iron Works, in Washington county, state of Missouri. They are as follows, to wit:

One Blast Furnace, on a never failing stream of water, situated in section fourteen, township thirty-six north, in range two east of the fifth principal meridian—about six miles south of Potosi, and forty miles [over an excellent natural road] to the Mississippi river at Herculaneum, to which place iron is hauled for six dollars per ton. There are several ore banks in the vicinity of the furnace. Ore is now delivered at $1 25-100 per ton, and of the best quality. Timber of excellent quality, principally oak and pine, abounds all around this furnace, and land may be purchased at $1 25 cts. per acre, well clothed with wood, and is renewed by young growth with great rapidity. Attached to the furnace is a machine shop with lathes and tools, for turning, boring, &c. Also, a saw mill, which will cut 1200 feet of pine boards per day, and a small grist mill, which will grind four bushels of corn per hour. This site is very healthy, and has, at least, a dozen fine springs of pure water on it. On the same stream there is an excellent site for a large grist mill, or power for any machinery that may be required equal to that required for two run of stones.

Also, one Forge, situated on Cedar creek, which affords a supply of water for eight months in every year, and frequently all the year round. This forge is now making four tons of bar iron per week, of a quality equal to any in the United States. The forge is about 6½ miles from the furnace, in the Belleview settlement, which contains some of the best farms in Missouri, and is about 45 miles from the Mississippi river.

Also, a situation for the erection of first rate Iron Works; in fact, not surpassed by any in the United States, as follows:

A water privilege on "Big River," of 5 to 6 feet fall, and by the erection of a dam of 10 feet, a fall of 15 may be had. The bottom of the river is *solid* rock, and a *permanent* dam may be built for about $1000, which will afford water sufficient for a forge with *six fires*, and two hammers, and a surplus beside. The stream is never-failing.—Immediately adjacent is a site for a furnace, and the red ore on this tract is inexhaustible, and its cost at the furnace will be very small. The land on this tract is well covered with timber, as well as the whole adjoining country, and any quantity of which may be entered at $1 25 per acre.—There are excellent springs of water on this place, and a farm of 65 acres is now under cultivation. Limestone of suitable quality for building is abundant on this place, and can be quarried in blocks of a ton in size, if required. This site is only 24 miles from the Mississippi river, near the main road from Selma and Herculaneum to Potosi, and hauling can be done for $2 50 per ton. Boats of 20 tons can come within 8 miles of the works all the year round, and a part of the year can come to the foot of the dam. Big River empties into the Merrimack, 60 miles below this site, and from thence to the mouth (which is about sixteen miles below St. Louis,) is about forty miles.

The whole of the above property will be sold on accommodating terms, both for price and payments, to any person who can give the requisite security, and is only sold on account of the other engagements of the present owner. The works have made money, for the past year, under disadvantageous circumstances. To the enterprising capitalist, or to an iron-master, well acquainted with his business, this property presents an inducement seldom to be had in any part of the U. States. As it is presumed no one will purchase without seeing this property, no further description is necessary. Application to be made to the subscriber, at Potosi, or to Lieut. M. THOMAS, at St. Louis, Missouri. JOHN PERRY.

Potosi, August 30.—3t

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscribers, on the 3d Monday of September ensuing, at Peters Creek meeting house, Washington county, for erecting and closing in a BRICK MEETING HOUSE, 60 by 50 feet, with four doors and fourteen windows; the glass 9 by 12 inches; the story 14 feet from floor to ceiling; 18 inch walls to the square; the house to be covered with pine shingles.

WILLIAM M'KNIGHT,
ROBERT FLECK,
DANIEL LIGGETT,
WM. ARTHUR, *Committee.*

August 30—3t*

POETRY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DEATH IS SEEN

On the germs of young hope—when the nestling one sips,
At the fount that yields life to importunate lips;
On those clustering germs a deep impress is seen,
That tells how uncertain is hope's brightest sheen.

In the sunshine of boyhood—when youth's gushes stream,
In response to light feelings, and fancy's wild dream;
While as yet nought is felt to disturb or annoy,
In that sunshine death lurks to surprise and destroy.

In the bustle of manhood—where avarice heaps
The amount of his lucre, and vigils there keeps—
In the course of ambition so bournless and bright,
Chill death-fears are felt, and as spectres, affright.

On some maiden's soft cheek—there instead of the hue
That glowed when her heart but hilarity knew,
A death-spot prevails—'tis a hectical bloom—
A delusive prognostic that tells of the tomb.

On the wings of the whirlwind in menacing pride—
In the perilous booming of tempest and tide—
On the high dizzy mast where the sailor boy reels,
In the storm-driven clouds when the loud thunder peals—

The vessel a wreck—in the pinnace, that braves,
With the saved huddled crew, the impetuous waves—
On the coralline rock in the midst of the surge,
When some lone one responds to the sea-spectre's dirge—

On a frail broken fragment when floats a fair form,
And sends up her prayer mid the lightning and storm—
There the menace of death more appalling appears,
And harrows the bosom with ominous fears.

But whether it comes in the tempest or calm,
In the stillness of peace, or the din of alarm;
To the heart that's allied to the spirits above,
'Tis the herald of bliss, and the angel of love.

N. R. S.

THE ARK AND DOVE.

The tender, delicate touches in the following lines, mark the pen of Mrs. SIGOURNEY, as plainly as the signature—H.

"*Tell me a story please*"——my little girl
Lisp'd from her cradle. So I bent me down,
And told her how it rain'd, and rain'd, and rain'd,
Till all the flowers were covered, and the trees
Hid their tall heads, and where the houses stood,
And people dwelt, a fearful deluge roll'd:
Because the world was wicked, and refus'd
To heed the words of God. But *one* good man,
Who long had warned the sinful to repent,
Obey, and live—taught by the voice of Heaven,
Had built an Ark, and thither with his wife
And children turn'd for safety. Two and two
Of beasts and birds and creeping things he took,
With food for all; and when the tempest roar'd,
And the great fountains of the sky poured out
A ceaseless flood till all beside were drown'd,
They in their quiet vessel dwelt secure;
And so the mighty wave bare them up,
And o'er the bosom of the deep they sail'd
For many days. But then a gentle dove
'Scap'd from the casement of the Ark, and spread
Her lonely pinions o'er that boundless wave.
All, all was desolation; chirping nest,
Nor face of man, nor living thing she saw,
For all the people of the earth were drown'd.
Because of disobedience.
Nought she spied,
Save wide, dark waters, and a frowning sky;
Nor found her weary foot a place of rest.
So, with a leaf of olive in her mouth,
Sole fruit of her drear voyage, which, perchance,
Upon some wrecking billow floated by,
With dripping wing the peaceful Ark she sought.
The righteous man that wandering Dove receiv'd,
And to her mate res'or'd, who with sad moans
Had wondered at her absence.
Then I look'd
Upon the child, to see if her thought
Wearied with following mine. But her blue eye
Was a glad listener; and the eager breath
Of pleas'd attention curl'd her parted lips,
And so I told her how the waters dried,
And the green branches wav'd, and the sweet buds
Came up in loveliness; and that meek Dove
Went forth to build her nest, while thousand birds
Awoke their songs of praise, and the tir'd Ark
Upon the breezy breast of Ararat
Repos'd; and Noah with glad spirit rear'd
An altar to his God.
Since, many a time,
When to her rest, ere evening's earliest star,
That little one is laid; with earnest tone,
And pure cheek press'd to mine, she fondly asks,
"*The Ark and Dove.*"
Mothers can tell how oft,
In the heart's eloquence, the prayer goes up
From a seal'd lip; and tenderly hath blent
With the warm teachings of the sacred tale
Now in the rosy mesh of infancy.
A voiceless wish,—that when that timid soul,
Fast bound, shall dare the billows of the world
Like that exploring Dove, and find no rest,
A pierc'd, a pitying, a redeeming hand
May gently guide it to the Ark of Peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

What is Life?—There is eloquence of thought as well as of language in the following paragraph from Arnott's Elements of Physic:

"The functions by which the animal body assumes foreign matters from around, and converts them into its own substance, is little inviting in some of its details; but taken altogether is one of the most wonderful subjects which can engage the human attention. It points directly to the curious and yet unanswered question—what is LIFE? The student of nature may analyze with all his art those minute portions of matter called *seeds* and *ova*, which he knows to be the rudiments of future creatures, and the links by which endless generations of living creatures hang to existence; but he cannot disentangle and display apart their mysterious *life?*—that something under the influence of which each little germ in due time swells out to fill an invisible mould of maturity which determines its forms and proportions.

One such substance thus becomes a beauteous rose bush; another a noble oak; a third an eagle; a fourth an elephant; yea, in the same way, out of the rude materials of broken seeds and roots, and leaves of plants, and bits of animal flesh, is built up the human frame itself, whether of the active male, combining gracefulness with strength, or of the gentler woman, with beauty around her as light. How passing strange that such should be the origin of the bright human eye, whose glance pierces as if the invisible soul were shot with it; of the lips which pour forth sweetest eloquence; of the larynx, which, by vibrating, fills the surrounding air with music; and more wonderful than all, of that mass shut up within the bony fortress of the skull, whose delicate and curious texture is the abode of the soul, with its reason which contemplates, and its sensibility which delights in these and endless other miracles of creation!"

The French ar eattempting to make every man his own printer—for they have lately brought out an invention by which printing is proposed to be taught concurrently with writing in the charity schools; truly the liberty of the press will know no bounds, thus put in motion. The invention is the work of Mr. Barbier, who styles it "typographie d'ambulance;" he solicits the government to patronise his plan, which has been approved of by the Academie des Sciences.

From the Journal of the Franklin Institute.

ON THE QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE, BY THE EDITOR.

Although the practicability of making a perpetual motion is a question settled in the negative by every man well versed in the principles of mechanics; and although those acquainted in the higher geometry, have given up the attempt to square the circle, or, in other words, to find a square, the area of which shall be exactly equal to that of a circle whose diameter is given; we are yet not unfrequently amused, through the medium of the journals of the day, with the assurance that what has eluded the researches of the most able engineers, and the most profound mathematicians, has been *luckily* discovered by some sciolist, without the use of the midnight lamp. In a former number of this journal, we gave some account of the most prominent schemes of perpetual motion, and it is our design in the present article to notice the attempts which have been made to square the circle.

We have been directed to this subject by some recent publications in the papers of Washington city, in which a gentleman in one of the public offices, has triumphantly announced his most complete success in this difficult, if not impossible problem; and informs us that he has entrusted his secret to fifteen individuals, all of whom are perfectly satisfied of the correctness of his principles. We are not told how many out of the fifteen are capable of forming a judgment upon the subject, but we happen, however, to know that at least one of the number is unacquainted with the meaning of decimals; and we also know that those most capable of deciding the question are not, and have no desire to be, of the number of the initiated. A few years ago a similar announcement was made in the Richmond papers; but when the plan was presented to the public, it proved to be one of those gross mechanical modes of approximation, which have been repeatedly proposed. A cube and a sphere were to be made, and their relative masses ascertained hydrostatically. An approximation as inferior to that which the mathematician has obtained, as matter is inferior to mind. Others have proposed to cut a square and a circle out of a plate of metal, or other substance, both equal in thickness, and then weigh them, ignorant of the fact that neither the weight or dimensions of such articles is capable of being ascertained with a millionth part of the correctness with which the mathematician has squared the circle.

The subjoined account of what has been proposed, and done, upon this subject, is abstracted entirely from MONTUCLA, as contained in his "Recreations in Mathematics," translated by HUTTON.

Montucla divides those who have pursued this inquiry into two classes; the first, geometricians, who, aware of the difficulty or impossibility of the problem, have not been led away by illusions, but have confined themselves to the finding out the most exact methods of approximation. The other class, those who, scarcely acquainted with the elements of geometry, and hardly knowing on what principle the problem depends, have twisted and turned the circle in every direction, and have labored, like the unfortunate Ixion, eternally rolling the heavy burden, without bringing it any nearer to its place of destination. When one error is pointed out to them, they soon return with their propositions in a new, but equally contemptible form; and unhesitatingly contest the best established truths in the elements of geometry, appearing to believe themselves specially appointed by Heaven to reveal truths to mankind, the discovery of which is withheld from the learned, that it may be bestowed upon idiots.

In the time of Aristophanes, the queston of the quadrature had already become celebrated, as in order to ridicule Meto, he introduces him on the stage, promising to square the circle.

We first find in the writings of Archimedes, the announcement of the truth, that the circle is equal to the rectangle of half the circumference by the radius. Still something more was necessary, viz. to determine the proportions between the circumference and the diameter; and although he was unable to accomplish this with mathematical precision, he showed that the diameter being 1, the circumference would be more than 3 10-71, and less than 3 10-70, or 3 1-7.

Since that time, if great exactness be not required, in order to find the ratio of the diameter to the circumference, the proportion of 1 to 3 1-7, or of 7 to 22 is employed: that is to say, the diameter is tripled, and 1-7th of it is added: this seventh is never neglected, but by the most ignorant workmen.

Among the modern geometricians, the first who made any addition to our knowledge on this subject was Peter Metius, of the Netherlands, whose name was mentioned in connexion with the discovery of the telescope in our last number. He ascertained that the proportion between the diameter and the circumference of the circle was very nearly expressed by the terms as 113 to 355; the error being scarcely the ten-millionth part of the circumference.

The celebrated James Gregory, of Scotland, undertook, in the year 1668, to demonstrate the absolute impossibility of the quadrature of the circle, and although his conclusions were not universally admitted, they have never been disproved. He gave several very ingenious methods for approaching nearer to the measure of the circle than had been previously done.

The numbers expressing the proportions between the diameter of a circle and its circumference were carried out by M. de Lagny, to 127 figures, or decimals: by which it was shown that if the diameter be represented by unity, followed by 127 ciphers, the 128 figures which he has given as representing the circumference, and which commences with 314, and terminates with 446, will be less than the circumference, whilst it will be greater, if the last figure be increased by unity. If we suppose a circle, the diameter of which is *a thousand million times* greater than the distance of the sun from the earth, the error in the circumference would be *a thousand million of times* less than the thickness of a hair.

Euler has pointed out the method by which we may go still further, but there are few who would not pronounce the labor to be superfluous. The supposition, therefore, that there is in England a standing reward of £10,000, or of any other large amount, awaiting the discoverer of the quadrature, must be placed among the prevailing vulgar errors; for with all her liberality, Britain does not give such rewards for the discovery of that which would be of no practical utility whatever.

Among those who have miscarried in their attempts to solve this problem, or who have fallen into ridiculous errors respecting it, the following are noticed by Montucla.

The celebrated Joseph Scaliger, who had no great esteem for geometricians, desirous of showing to them the superiority of a man of letters, in solving, by way of amusement, what had so long puzzled them, attempted the quadrature of the circle, and seriously imagined that he had discovered it. The quantity which he gave was a little less than the inscribed dodecagon. It was therefore an easy task to refute him, which was done by several mathematicians. The only effect produced upon Scaliger was, to throw him into a violent passion, and induce him to pour forth a torrent of indecent abuse upon the geometricians, and to confirm him more than ever in the opinion that they were destitute of common sense.

The celebrated Danish astronomer, Longomontanus, pretended to prove that the diameter of a circle is to the circumference exactly as 100,000 is to 314,185. The famous Hobbes imagined also that he had discovered this long sought secret; and upon being refuted by Dr. Wallis, he published a work with a design to prove that the whole system of geometry was founded upon false reasoning.

A certain M. Liger pretended that he had found out the quadrature of the circle, and commenced by demonstrating that the square root of 24 was the same as that of 25, and of 50 the same as that of 49. This he attempted, not by geometrical reasoning, which he set at nought, but by mechanical contrivances, aided by figures.

M. Clerget, made the wonderful discovery that a circle is a polygon with a determinate number of sides, and he thence deduced the magnitude of the point where two unequal spheres touch each other. He demonstrated also the impossibility of the motion of the earth. The affinity of these questions with each other has never been perceived by any other philosopher.

M. Mathulon, a manufacturer of stuffs at Lyons, undertook to act as a geometrician and mechanist, and in support of his pretensions announced that he had discovered the quadrature of the circle, and the perpetual motion. He deposited 1000 crowns to be awarded to any person who should prove that he was in error. M. Nicole effectually did this, and the thousand crowns were awarded to him, and were presented by him to the general hospital at Lyons.

A similar offer of a sum nearly double the amount, was afterwards made by an individual more distinguished for the possession of money than of mathematical learning. His method was to divide a circle into four equal parts by perpendicular diameters, and then to turn these quadrants with their four right angles outwards, so as to form a square, which square he pretended was equal to the circle, although it was manifest that the parts could touch each other in points only, instead of in their whole extent. Three persons appeared as claimants for the reward, so ridiculously offered, but the tribunal at the Chatalet decided that a man's fortune ought not to suffer from the errors of his judgment, when those errors were not prejudicial to society. The author of this offer obtained a sentence from the Academy of Sciences, which was that he should study the elements of geometry; he, however, was still convinced that he had been treated with gross injustice, and that future ages would blush for that in which he lived. Although but few of the pretenders to this discovery cut a figure so completely ridiculous, it is nevertheless true that their propositions have all of them had their foundations in ignorance of geometry.

It may be acceptable to those unacquainted with geometry to learn how close approximation may be made between the circumference and the radius of a circle, which is in effect the same as discovering the quadrature. If a polygon of any number of sides be inscribed within a circle, and another be circumscribed, both touching it, the two areas thus formed can be ascertained by mensuration, and the exact circumference of each figure may be readily ascertained. Now it is evident that the circumference of the circle must be greater than the one, and less than the other of these polygons. Wellebord Snell, a countryman of Metius, labored assiduously on this subject; he calculated a series of polygons, up to 5,242,880 sides, so that when it is pretended that a proportion between the diameter and circumference of the circle, his table furnishes the mode of refuting the pretension.

There is an ingenious and simple mechanical mode of proving that the area of the circle is equal to the rectangle of one-half the circumference, by one-half the diameter. Or, in other words, is equal to that of a right angled parallelogram, two of whose sides are equal to one-half the circumference, and the other two to one-half the diameter. Suppose a circle to be taken, and radii to be drawn from its centre to its circumference, numerous, and at equal distances from each other; then let this circle be divided into two parts, each a semi-circle; cut through the radial lines from the centre close to the circumference, and open each semi-circle out, so the semi-circumference of each part shall become a straight line, the points of the piece will fit exactly into the spaces of the other, and the rectangle in question will be formed.

Hindoo Women.—The forms of the women of the high castes are delicate and graceful; their eyes dark and languishing; their hair fine and long; the complexions glowing, as if they were radiant; and their skins remarkably polished and soft. The only feature about them that does not quite harmonize with European notions of female symmetry is the size and projection of their ear; but with this exception, nothing can be more blithe and sylph-like than a genuine Hindoo beauty. Their dress is very elegant, and upon a fine form is more classical than the fashionable bundle of knots, tatters, and head dresses as broad as the umbrella over a palanquin, which in the present year, 1831, gives the belles of America our outline, which if it should please nature to fill up with flesh and blood, would certainly render them of all created beings the most shapeless, or at any rate the most unmeaning in shape, either for use or ornament. The close part of the Hindoo female dress is a jacket with half sleeves, which fits tight to the shape and covers, but does not conceal the bust, and this in females of rank is made of rich silk. The remainder of the dress is the sholice, a large piece of silk or cotton, which is wrapped round the middle, and contrived to fall in graceful folds, till it falls below the ankle on one leg, while it shows a part of the other. It is gathered in a bunch in front, and the upper end crosses the breast, and is thrown forward again over the shoulder, or over the head like a veil.—The hands and feet are always adorned with rings and other ornaments, and sometimes a jewel is worn from the nose. Even the working girls have their anklets and armlets of glass, tin, brass, or tutenag, and sometimes of silver. The higher classes wear a kind of slippers or sandals, which are long, turned up, and sometimes ornamented at the points; but the poorer classes go barefooted. The ornaments that are worn upon the person are the only costly article in the establishment of a Hindoo, but they are not of a nature soon to wear out, and they never become unfashionable.

Strange method of Catching the Tortoise.—The extraordinary mode of catching the Tortoise, is by means of a fish of the genus Echencis. In 1809, when Mr. H. Salt was at Mozambique, having received a present of one of these fish, the inhabitants assured him that they were wont to employ it by fastening it with a cord to a boat, and that it fixed itself by the head of the first tortoise it met, with so much force that the latter could not escape.—*Cuvier's Animal Kingdom.*

The Remora or Sucking Fish, is used for catching other fish, as recorded by several authors. On consulting one of our memorandum books to refresh our memory, we found the following, which may amuse our readers:—"The Indians of Jamaica and Cuba, (says Oviedo,) go a fishing with the Remora, or Sucking Fish, which they employ as falconers employ hawks. The fish, which is not above a span in length, is kept for the purpose, and regularly fed. The owner, on a calm morning, carries it out to sea, secured to his canoe by a small but strong line, many fathoms in length, and the moment the creature sees a fish in the water, tho' at a great distance, it darts away with the swiftness of an arrow, and soon fastens upon it. The Indian, in the mean time, loosens and lets go the line, which is provided with a buoy that keeps on the surface of the sea, and serves to mark out the course the Remora has taken, and he pursues it in his canoe, till he perceives his game to be nearly run down. He then, taking up the buoy, gradually draws the line towards the shore, the Remora still adhering with inflexible tenacity to its prey; and it is with great difficulty made to quit his hold. By this method, adds Oviedo, I have known a turtle caught, of bulk and weight that no single man could support.—*Edward's West Indies.*

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.

Yesterday afternoon, is universally admitted to be the finest aeronautic exhibition that ever took place in this country. The singular scene presented by a car floating in one element, towed for nearly a mile by a boat in another, with the fact of the voyageur's alighting at last on the very spot whence he had started, is hardly paralleled in the history of aerostation. The following are the particulars of the affair, as given in the Gazette of August 22d.—*N. Y. American.*

Mr. Charles F. Durant, the American Aeronaut, made his third Grand Ascension from Castle Garden yesterday afternoon. The preparations for the ascent were completed a few minutes after 5 o'clock, when Mr. Durant took his station in the car, and at precisely 12 minutes after 5, the balloon ascended most majestically, amid the huzzas of thousands of spectators, and the firing of cannon. At the time of his departure there was a light air from the north, which carried the aerial vessel in the direction of Governor's Island, and when it was suspended over that spot, it began to descend; a quantity of ballast being thrown out, it again took an upward course for a few minutes, but owing to the state of the atmosphere, again descended quite rapidly till it nearly reached the water. Some more ballast was then discharged, and after making a slight elevation, the balloon finally came down in Buttermilk Channel, about 50 yards from the east end of Governor's Island, the car resting in the water. As Mr. Durant found it impossible to succeed in reaching a greater elevation, owing to the great expansion of the balloon, he concluded to return to the city, and was accordingly taken in tow by a race skiff, pulled by three men, who brought him back to the garden which he reached in perfect safety at about ten minutes past six. In returning to the garden the balloon passed over the Island at an elevation of about twenty yards, followed by nearly the whole of the garrison, to whom the Aeronaut distributed a printed Ode, and in crossing the river the towing boat was surrounded by numerous small boats, filled with gratified spectators. On reaching the outer wall of the Castle, the balloon was detached from the boat, and a line was thrown out to the spectators on the wall, and safely conducted to the place of starting, in the centre of the arena, where the intrepid aerial voyager was received with loud and continued plaudits from the numerous spectators.

As the atmosphere did not admit of more elevated ascent, Mr. Durant was unable to make any scientific observations; he has, however, furnished us with the state of the thermometer and barometer at the time of starting, and at the period of his greatest elevation, which is as follows:—When he departed at 5,12 o'clock, the thermometer was at 82, and the barometer at 30,275. When at the greatest elevation at 5,03, the thermometer was at 71, and barometer at 26,674. The height to which he ascended was, by computation, 2456 feet.

Mr. Duraut has thus proven himself a successful and skillful Aeronaut, having now made three ascents without the slightest accident, and with entire satisfaction to the immense crowds assembled on each occasion, there were at least 25,000 spectators, 5,000 of whom were in the Garden, being a larger number than were ever before present on any similar occasion.

After the Balloon had left the Garden, about one half the persons present retired to the Battery, but when it was discovered that the Aeronaut was returning, a rush was made for the Garden, where some confusion arose, and dissatisfaction was expressed by many, who claimed admittance on the ground of having been in before. It was impossible, at such a moment, for the proprietor to make any discrimination, and some who paid their money, were loud in their complaints. We see no reason to censure Mr. Marsh on this occasion, as it was impossible for him to know who had and who had not been in the Garden.

MISS BURNEY.

Miss Burney, afterwards Madame d'Arbley, wrote her celebrated novel of Evelina, when only 17 years of age, and published it without the knowledge of her father, who, having occasion to visit the metropolis, soon after it had been issued from the press, purchased it as the work then most popular, and most likely to prove an acceptable treat to his family.

When Dr. Burney had concluded his business in town, he went to Chessington, the seat of Mr. Crisp, where his family was on a visit. He had scarcely dismounted and entered the parlor, when the customary question of "What news!" was rapidly addressed to him by several personages of the little party. "Nothing," said the worthy Doctor, "but a great deal of noise about a novel which I have brought you."

When the book was produced, and its title read, the surprised and conscious Miss Burney turned away her face to conceal the blushes and delighted confusion which otherwise would have betrayed her secret; but the bustle which usually attends the arrival of a friend in the country, where the monotonous but peaceful tenor of it is agreeably disturbed by such a change, prevented the curious and happy group from observing the agitation of their sister. After dinner, Mr. Crisp proposed the book should be read. This was done with all due rapidity; when the gratifying comments made during its progress, and the acclamations which attended its conclusion, ratified the approbation of the public. The amiable author, whose anxiety and pleasure could with difficulty be concealed, was at length overcome by the delicious feelings of her heart; she burst into tears, and throwing herself on her father's neck, avowed herself the author of Evelina. The joy and surprise of her sisters, and still more of her father, cannot be easily expressed. Doctor Burney, conscious as he was of the talents of his daughter, never thought that such maturity of observation and judgment, such fertility of imagination, and chasteness of style, could have been displayed by a girl of 17; by one who appeared a mere infant in artlessness and inexperience, and whose deep seclusion from the world had excluded her from all usual knowledge of its ways.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

A Singular Case.—A very singular scene was exhibited in the Police Office, on Friday afternoon. Two females appeared before the magistrate, each complaining of the other, and gaining the guardianship of a lovely little female child, which one held in her arms, aged about three years. The younger female is, it appears, the mother of the infant, but is a prostitute residing in a house of ill fame in this city. The other, who is a highly reputable woman, the wife of a respectable citizen, has nursed the child up to the present period, from the sixth day after its birth. The child became chargeable on the Alms House funds, by the circumstance of its birth; the father, however, indemnified the Commissioners of the Alms House, and they then made arrangements to send it out to nurse. The married woman who appeared as one of the complainants, had lost her own infant child a few days before, and the Commissioners consigned that under their charge, to her care. The child remained with her from that period until last Thursday, when the mother called on and claimed it; the nurse, who had become attached to the infant, refused to give it up, and the child on its part appeared to prefer the arms of the nurse, to those of the mother. Each of the females pleaded with the greatest energy for the guardianship of the child:—the mother, in accents which bespoke the strength of the natural feelings of the heart, advanced her rights with much force. The anguish which she seemed to feel at the situation of her off-spring, almost choked her utterance. While the streaming eyes of the nurse, and the infantile movements of the child towards her with whom she was most familiar, rendered it difficult to decide with whom the child should be left. After a pause of a few moments, the nurse watched an opportunity, snatched the child from the mother's lap, and bounding out of the Police Office with the fleetness of an antelope, she carried the child to the Alms House, in the other end of the building; where the Commissioners took it into their charge, until the matter can be accommodated to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

Longevity.—A person named Patrick Gibson, died near Chelsea, Ireland, on the first of June, at the advanced age of 111 years. Patrick had habitually taken regular out door exercise; and to the last year of his life, walked two or three miles each day. When about 21, he took a glass of raw whiskey, which produced sickness with him, and an ague. From that time he never drank liquor of any kind, or took physic. When dining out, he confined himself to two or at most three glasses of wine. His principal diet consisted of pickled pork, and salt beef, more of the latter. For the last 93 years, Patrick lived without the least bodily ailments; and life gave way in the end, from the natural decay of nature.

Another man, named Matthew Greany, recently died in Ireland, at the age of 107 years.

Edward C. Delevan, Esq. of Albany, has recently given one thousand dollars to the American Colonization Society.

COLONY AT LIBERIA.

Remarks of Mr. Elliott Cressy at the Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

"Only nine years have elapsed since the little band of Colonists landed on the Cape, and a nation has already, at your bidding, sprung into existence—a nation destined to secure to Ethiopia, the fulfilment of the glorious prophesy made in her behalf; for already two of her Kings have thrown down their crowns at the feet of the infant republic, and formed with her a holy alliance—not such as the despots of the old world have dignified with that proud name, while forging new chains for their miserable subjects—but for the holy purpose of exchanging the guilty traffic in human flesh and blood for legitimate commerce, equal laws, civilization, and religion.—Already

"From many an ancient river, from many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver their land from error's chain."

They now ask for schools, factories, churches.—Nearly 2000 freemen have kindled a beacon fire at Monrovia, to cast a broad blaze of light into the dark recesses of that benighted land: and although much pains have been taken to overrate the cost, and undervalue the results, yet the annals of colonization may be triumphantly challenged for a parallel. Five years of preliminary operations were requisite for surveying the coast, propitiating the natives, and selecting the most eligible site—numerous agents were subsequently employed—ships chartered, the forest cleared—schools, factories, hospitals, churches, government buildings, and dwellings erected—and the many expenses requisite here, defrayed; and yet for every $50 expended by our society from its commencement, we have not only a settler to show, but an ample and fertile territory in reserve, where our future emigrants may sit under their own vines and fig trees with none to make them afraid. During the last year, an amount nearly equal to the united expenditures, in effecting these objects, has been exported by the colonists; and from Philadelphia alone, eleven vessels have sailed, three of them chartered through the efforts of the Pennsylvania society, and bearing to the lands of their forefathers a large number of slaves manumitted by the benevolence of their late owners. A single incident will tell the feeling of these happy people. One of them, in taking leave of Captain Sherman, at the Cape, begged him to assure their friends and benefactors, that if it pleased the Almighty to prolong their existence to old age, they could not be sufficiently grateful to him and to them for the happy asylum provided for them; and he declared that he never could before comprehend why the blood and tears of poor Africa had been thus long permitted to be lavishly poured out: but that the problem was now solved: Liberia had already paid the debt! Go on, gentlemen, with this noble work; and the patriot, the philanthropist, the christian, even the selfish calculator will support you. Even now do the wants of this young nation demand the establishmnnt of a line of packets to sail every three or four months; and for this purpose, depend upon it, the funds will be liberally granted. Connecticut, in 1828, commenced with a contribution of $200; in 1830, she increased it to $1200; and if we become not weary in well doing, N. England will arise in the majesty of her strength, and pour into our treasury a generous portion of her wealth."

Spire of the Cathedral at Strasburgh.—The principal curiosity at Strasburgh is the spire of the far famed cathedral. It is the highest steeple in Europe; indeed the great pyramid of Egypt exceeds it in altitude but about three feet. It is formed of a red sandstone, brought from quarries near the Rhine, and is built in open work, each block of stone being pierced through and through, with large holes of different shapes. Many of these openings are so large, that iron bars are placed across them, in order to secure those who ascend the spire, from falling out. I do not recollect ever to have had my nerves more excited, than when climbing the six hundred and thirty-five steps which lead to the top of the tower. Gusts of wind rushed, and howled with such fury through the open work, in the uper part of this pinnacle that I was fearful of being blown out through the openings, or the whole fabric would be dashed to the earth; though I knew it had stood, "unhurt, amidst the war of elements," for more than six hundred years. The gothic open work is so finely carved, that it is difficult to realize that it should have lasted so long, or how the various parts support each other. The tower is erected on one side of a quadrangular base, of beautiful architecture, about three hundred feet high, the top of which is called the platform. It seems to have been the original design of the architect to build another spire, corresponding with the one which now exists, on the opposite side of the platform; but it required one hundred and sixty-two years to construct as much as is now completed. On the platform there is a large cistern, kept always filled with water to be used in cases of fire.

The new London Bridge, which will be shortly opened to the public, consists of five elliptical arches, executed in granite. The central arch is 152 feet in span, and 29 feet 6 inches in height, being one of the largest elliptical stone arches ever executed. The piers on each side the centre arch are 24 feet in width, and the arches north and south of them are 140 feet span, and 27 feet 6 inches rise.—The piers on each side of these arches are 22 feet each; the extreme or land arches are 130 feet span and 24 ft. 6 inches rise, and the abutments next the shore are 73 feet each at the base. The piers have massive plinths, and gottice pointed cutwaters; the arches are surmounted with a bold projecting block cornice, which corresponds with the line of roadway, and are covered with a plain blocking course by way of a parapet, which gives the whole a simple and grand character. On either side of each extremity are two straight flights of stairs, 20 feet wide, leading to the water. The width of the water way of the new bridge is 692 feet; the length of the bridge, including the before mentioned abutments, 928 feet; the width from the outside of the parapets 56 feet, and the total height above low water, 55 feet.

The foundations of the piers are formed of piles, chiefly of beach, pointed with iron, and driven from the interior of the coffer dams, to a depth of nearly 20 feet into the stiff blue clay forming the bed of the river; on the upper surfaces of these piles are laid two rows of horizontal sleepers, about 12 inches square, which are covered with beech planking, six inches thick, on which is constructed the lowermost course of masonry.

The works have been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. John Rennies, the son of the celebrated engraver, and the amount of the contract entered into by Messrs. Joliffe and Banks, is £506,000 sterling.

A Handsome Fee.—Charles the Second had a narrow escape from appoplexy, in the spring of 1655, and was only saved by the resolution of Sir Edmund King, who bled him on the spot, and without waiting the arrival of the other physicians. For this breach of etiquette, a pardon was formally made out, and a thousand pounds granted to the practitioner; "but"—there is always a but—"it was never paid."

Sheet Lead for Roofing.—A writer in the New England Farmer recommends the use of sheet lead for covering the roofs of houses. It is already considerably used in the Southern States. It will preserve a building dry as long as the frame endures, and will then answer for other purposes. It is much safer, in relation to fire, than the usual covering. We think the suggestion a very valuable one.—*Poulson.*

Prince Talleyrand, by authority from his government, has proposed to the British Government that a copy of every work published in England shall be sent to Paris to be deposited in the National Library for the public use, and that in return a copy of every work published in France shall be sent to England and deposited for the public use in the British Museum.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6

Mr. Branch's Statement will be found in our columns to-day. It occupies so much space as to leave us but little room for comment.—By it Major Lewis is placed in a most awkward predicament: more than three years ago, he considered Mrs. Eaton *an unsafe associate for his daughter;* and yet he induces the President to dismiss three members of his cabinet, because they would not *compel their wives and daughters* to associate with this same woman. This one fact puts the seal of condemnation upon the characters of Major Lewis and Mrs. Eaton.

It seems to our minds perfectly clear, that the "printers by authority" must abandon either the male or female favorite of the President; and we think that the Major and Colonel and Mrs. Eaton cannot get along so harmoniously as they have heretofore done.

Steam Boat Napoleon.—In our last paper we stated, upon the authority of the Allegheny Democrat, that Messrs. Allen & Grant were part owners of this boat. We are assured that this is incorrect, those gentlemen having no interest in her.

In the last Mercury, its editor evinces his determination to go all lengths for his patron, Mr. Craft. The following extract, though short, contains a base falsification and garbling of a sentence from our paper, and several repetitions of the false assertion, that our remarks and our language were republished in the Mercury:

"Mr. Craig states that *his own remarks* (when published in the Mercury) "*were not expressed in that kind of language which would justify Mr. Hays in noticing them.*" How then could he have expected a reply from Mr. Craft to the *same language* when *originally* used? *His language*, it seems, only suits the columns of the Gazette, and the Mercury has established for itself a standard of taste so much superior to the Gazette, that when *its language* is transplanted to *our* columns, it becomes indecorous and unsuitable."

The following is the sentence as published in the Gazette. We republish it to enable our readers to compare them, and judge for themselves how far the editor of the Mercury has falsified, garbled, and misrepresented our language:

"These remarks were not expressed in that kind of language which would justify Mr. Hays in noticing them, but were *mere caricatures* of articles from our paper, substituting the name of Mr. Hays for that of Mr. Craft, and were no doubt intended to give Mr. Craft's friends an excuse for saying that *Mr. Hays also refused to explain.*"

It will be seen that the editor of the Mercury, with that kind of unfairness which becomes the candidate he supports, has extracted a portion of a sentence, and made it convey a meaning directly the reverse of what we had expressed. By the same kind of trickery, the infidel could prove that our holy psalmist asserts that "*there is no God.*" More than one half of our sentence, including the important words "*mere caricatures,*" is entirely suppressed. Such garbling and deception in the advocate is in strict keeping with the equivocating course of the candidate.

There were other reasons why Mr. Hays could not notice the "caricatures" of our remarks. Our readers will perceive, by the article below, that our first call upon Mr. Craft for an explanation was made on the 12th of July, in *decorous* and *respectful* language, and that it was not until after he had obstinately refused to explain, that our language assumed a harsher character. Towards Mr. Hays no such course was pursued in the caricatures.—We commenced with "fair words" to Mr. Craft, and *afterwards* used harsher language: the writer for the Mercury commenced with his caricatures where we ended. If he had commenced *even with a caricature* of our first *respectful* call, Mr. Hays might have thought himself bound to notice it.—Such a course, however, did not suit Mr. Craft's friend: it was not his desire that Mr. Hays should explain, and therefore he *commenced* with caricatures of the reproaches and menaces which we used after courteous language had proved unavailing.—It is true that, prior to the caricatures, a call was made upon Mr. Hays, but that it was not in respectful language is easily proved. In one sentence he is alleged to have "*shamefully misrepresented*" his constituents: in another he is accused of "*political manœuvring,*" of "*a shameful waste of public money,*" and of an "*impudent* interference in the affairs of the general government."—In another he is called "*a tool of a party.*"

Mr. Craft's Latest Shift.—Not his *last* shift, reader, for we expect to compel him to make several more before the election. It is yet five weeks to the election, and we expect he will shift his ground five different times before that day. In the last Mercury we have the following sentence:

"Mr. Craig has then placed himself in this position. *He has demanded an explanation of Mr. Craft, in terms which he confesses justified a refusal*, and then magnanimously abused him for being silent."

We request our readers to mark these words: here Mr. Craft's refusal to explain is excused on the ground that we "demanded an explanation *in terms which justified a refusal*"—that is, our demand was made in harsh or uncourteous language. Now let us look into this matter, and see how we had conducted ourselves towards this very sensitive gentleman.

Our present chase of Mr. Craft commenced on the twelfth of July; just *eight weeks* ago to-day.—In our paper of that date, we gave a brief history of the proceedings of the legislature, and a list of yeas and nays in the case referred to, and closed that article with the following remarks, which, though long, we now republish in full.

"We republish the list now *without further comment, to give Mr. Craft an opportunity to explain why he refused to assent to the* MERE *reference to a committee.* Mr. Craft may have approved the Indian bill, but that would not justify the refusal to appoint a committee. It surely is very usual in legislative bodies to appoint committees upon the prayer of petitioners, *even when the legislature may be opposed to that prayer.* The 20th section of the 19th article of the constitution of Pennsylvania secures to the people a right to petition, and yet in this case Mr. Craft treated that right with contempt. Mr. Hays, we are glad to see, voted in favor of the right of the petitioners to be heard. *To evince our fairness, we agree that if Mr. Craft will state the reasons of his vote, plainly,* BRIEFLY, *and honestly, whether we are or are not satisfied with them, we will republish them.*—Here we wish him to understand that we mean not his reasons for being favorable to the Indian bill, but his reasons for voting for an *indefinite postponement* of Mr. Pettit's motion."

We now ask our readers whether there is any thing in these remarks so harsh and uncourteous as to justify a refusal to answer. Could we have called on a representative in milder or more decorous language? What could be more liberal than our offer to republish Mr. Craft's explanation? We thought the vote wrong, and we said so, but certainly in very decorous language. If the excuse which is *now* given for the refusal to explain were the *true* one, it would not justify his refusal to notice this call. Mr. Darlington's letter to his friend Mr. Hays could not be couched in more respectful language than our call to Mr. Craft. Is it not manifest, then, that this pretext is as *false* and *unfounded* as the six or eight others which preceded it?

Thus stood the matter during the week ensuing the 12th of July. On the 19th of July, Mr. Craft having for a *whole week refused to explain*, we published another article, also decorously, though a little more harshly expressed, urging him to explain. On the 22d and 26th of July we again noticed his refusal, but then our language had become harsher, and indicative of less respect for our representative. We compared him to Falstaff, who, when caught in a most barefaced and unequivocal falsehood, refused to "give reasons upon compulsion, if they were as plenty as blackberries." Thus stood the case until the 29th of July, when, lo! on that day, Mr. Craft, who is *now* so very punctilious, and so unwilling to notice our *harsh* remarks, and who had so obstinately refused to reply to our *respectful* language, at length, spaniel-like, crouched under the lash, and he or his friend explained, in an article in English and Latin.—How absurd is it then for Mr. Craft or his friend to pretend to excuse his refusal on the ground of our harshness! We had tried "*fair words,*" and finding them of no avail, we thought of the fable in the Spelling Book, and tried "stones," which produced the desired effect.

The excuse assigned in the Mercury of the 29th of July, was that Mr. Craft thought that the legislature had nothing to do with *the affairs of the General Government and Georgia:* we subsequently proved that this could not be the *true* excuse, by showing that Mr. Craft had advocated an interference *in the affairs of the General Government and of France.* Being driven from this retreat, he has ever since been imitating the conduct of a child in the play, "Pussy wants a corner."

Having shown most satisfactorily that Mr. Craft's *latest* pretext is as false as those which preceded it, we wait patiently to see what subterfuge he will resort to next. Will he get some "*true friend*" to do as Mr. Darlington did to Mr. Hays? No, this he *dare* not do: his vote *against the right of the people to petition*, is altogether *inexcusable and unexampled in our state*, and he knows it: he will therefore prefer to prevaricate and equivocate until after the election.

From the Halifax Advocate.

GOV. BRANCH'S STATEMENT.

Enfield, Aug. 22d. 1831.

Dear Sir: Of the causes which led to the dissolution of the late cabinet, I have never entertained a doubt. I will briefly state the reasons I have for my opinion, and leave you to judge of them as well or ill founded. Before the President had nominated Maj. Eaton for the War Department, and while the subject might be supposed to be under consideration, I took the liberty of stating to Gen. Jackson candidly my reasons for believing the selection unpopular and unfortunate. I reminded the President that he knew I was the friend of Major Eaton, and *personally* preferred him to to either of the other proposed for his cabinet, and of course nothing I should say on the subject ought to be construed into an intention to injure him, Maj. Eaton; but on the contrary to save him from infinite vexation and annoyance, which it was too plain were in store for him, if he took a seat in the cabinet under the circumstances in which he was placed. The President had admitted that charges had been made against the character of Mrs. Eaton, but insisted on it they were slanders, and that he ought not to notice them. I did not perceive at the time that he was hurt by the frankness or nature of my communication, tho' I afterwards learned that he had become offended with, and had discarded from his acquaintance, several of his old and best friends who had used the the like freedom of speech on this subject. My remonstrances, it is known, were without effect, and Maj. Eaton was soon after formally appointed Secretary of War. Before this was done, however, I made an appeal to Maj. Eaton himself, and without reserve disclosed my apprehensions to him, adding that I did not pretend to intimate that there was the least truth in these reports, but if utterly false, they would still have an effect on the President's peace and quiet, as he must know what use the opposition would make of it:—that I believed it would be impossible for him to subject Gen. Jackson to such a state of things:—that he could not have forgotten how much Gen. Jackson had been distressed by the calumnies and ill reports which had been circulated against Mrs. Jackson:—that since the death of that lady, those reports had subsided, and would soon be heard of no more:—that Gen. Jackson knew the same kind of reports and imputations had prevailed with respect to Mrs. Eaton:—that if he, Major Eaton, entered into the cabinet, the enemies of the President would not fail to make a handle of it, and thus revive in the General's bosom recollections which could not but be painful and distressing, and which could not fail to disturb the tranquillity and usefulness of his administration. My remarks were received apparently with the same kindness and courtesy which characterised my manner: but they, no doubt, laid the foundation of that *hostility* which afterwards became *active* and *unextinguishable.*—From the moment of Major Eaton's appointment, Gen. Jackson used his utmost efforts to bring Mrs. Eaton into public favor and distinction. He frequently spoke of the neglect Mrs. Eaton received when she attempted to appear at public places.—He did not fail to intimate that it would be a most acceptable service rendered him, if the members of his cabinet would aid in promoting this object. I felt greatly embarrassed by such appeals to myself. It was impossible for me to comply with his wishes on this point, but it was nevertheless painful for me to say so. In any other matter in which I could with a proper respect for myself and the feelings of my family have complied with an intimation of his desire, no one would have done so more cheerfully than myself. By way of diverting his mind, I several times spoke of the difficulty he would experience in attempting to regulate the intercourse of the ladies; that they were in matters of that kind uncontrollable and omnipotent; that he would find less difficulty in fighting over again the battle of New Orleans. Soon after it was ascertained that Mrs. Eaton could not be received into the societies of the members of the cabinet, Maj. Eaton's conduct to me discovered an evident change in his friendly feelings, and became cold, formal, and repulsive. I repeatedly threw myself into his company, and endeavored to assure him that I still had the most sincere desire to be on friendly terms with him, and wished for an opportunity to convince him of the sincerity of my professions. In this course there was no guile—no view but that which my words fairly imported. I most sincerely regret the state of public feeling towards Mrs. Eaton, but it was not within my power to control or soften it. It was a sentiment resting in the breast of the female community of Washington City and the nation, which was not to be suppressed or obliterated. After this, Maj. Eaton's enmity to myself became more apparent. I could hear frequently of declarations to this effect, and of his determination to be revenged. It is true these reports came to me circuitously and indirectly, but I could not, from circumstances, doubt their truth.

At length came the *mission of Col. Johnson*, the substance of which has already been given to the public by Messrs. Ingham and Berrien. I will only add to their statements that I distinctly understood Col. Johnson to say, that he came to us from the President of the United States, authorised by him to hold the interview; and unless our difficulties in reference to Mrs. Eaton could be adjusted, that Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien and myself must expect to retire. When he closed his remarks, I well recollect, rising from my seat, and with an earnestness of manner which the extraordinary character of the communication was so well calculated to produce, observed among other things that no man had a right to dictate to me and my family in their domestic relations, and that I would submit to no control of the kind. The Colonel undertook to reason the matter with us, by observing that although it might be impracticable to establish *intimate* and *social* relations between our families and Mrs. Eaton, he could see no reason why she could not be invited to our *large parties*, to which every body was usually invited, Tom, Dick, Harry, &c. With this concession, he said, the President would be satisfied. We protested against the interference of the President in any manner or form whatever, as it was a matter which did not belong to our official connection with him. Soon after which, Col. Johnson expressed his deep regret at the failure of his mission, and we separated.

I waited until Friday, a day having intervened, in expectation of hearing from the President, but receiving no message, I walked over in hopes that an opportunity would offer to put an end to my unpleasant state of feeling. I found the President alone. He received me with his wonted courtesy, though evidently ill at ease. In a few minutes, the all absorbing subject was introduced. Among other things, he spoke in strong language of the purity of Mrs. Eaton's character and the baseness of her slanderers, and presently mentioned a rumor which he said had been in circulation of a combination to exclude her from society. Several parties, he said, had been recently given; among others, three by Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien, and myself, to which she had not been invited, and from this, it was strongly inferred that we had combined to keep her out of society. I told him, that so far as I was concerned, I believed my family were doing no more than the members of Congress, the citizens of Washington, and visiters to the seat of Government had a right to expect from me as a member of his cabinet. It was certainly in accordance with universal custom, and that, as to a *combination*, I knew of none: that I could never acknowledge the right of any one to interfere in matters affecting the private and social arrangements of my family; and that before I would be dictated to or controlled in such matters, *I would abandon his cabinet, and was ready to do so whenever he desired it;* and added several other strong remarks of a similar character. He assured me in reply *that he did not desire it; that he was entirely satisfied with the manner in which I had discharged my official duty, and that he did not claim the right to dictate to us in our social relations*, but that he felt himself bound to protect the family of Major Eaton as he would mine under similar circumstances. I then informed him that Col. Johnson had formerly announced to Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien, and myself, that it was his intention to remove us from office for the cause mentioned, and I learned from Mr. I. the evening before, who derived his information from the Colonel, that he had gone so far as to make temporary arrangements for the management of the Departments, viz: Mr. Dickens for the Treasury, Mr. Kendall for the Navy, and some one else for Attorney General. This the President denied, and said he would send for Col. Johnson, and for that purpose sent for a servant. When the servant came, I observed that it was unnecessary to send for Col. J. his word was sufficient.—Well, said he, if you are satisfied. I told him I was. We continued our conversation for some time: I attempted on that occasion, as I had done several times before, to convince him of the impropriety of his interfering at all in a question of such a delicate character: but *his feelings were evidently too much enlisted to weigh any reason which might be offered.* I have already informed the public that *no paper was presented to me, or read to me, or alluded to*, having reference to the future conduct of the members of the cabinet. On this head I cannot be mistaken. I may add that the President constantly insisted on the necessity of *harmony* among the members of the cabinet.—Here I cannot refrain from a remark upon this injunction of the President, that Major Eaton was the only dissatisfied member of the cabinet,—the only one who carried complaints to the President of the conduct of others—the only one who employed his efforts to bring us into discredit with the public or the President. Among the others the utmost civility and sociability prevailed. No one annoyed him, Maj. Eaton, or made any efforts to embarass the operations of his Department, or in any manner acted towards him as inimical, or deficient in respect: and yet, we are to be punished for the discordances of the cabinet. Can any decision be more arbitrary and unjust.

A few days after this interview with the President, Col. Johnson came into the Navy Department, and as he entered I rose to receive him.—With his wonted cordiality of manner, he expressed his satisfaction at the pacific aspect of our relations. I observed to him, with a smile, that the President denied having authorised him to make such a communication as he had made. He good humoredly replied, "let it pass; I represented it to you in the most favorable light," and as he was hurried, here the conversation ended.

About the same time I had an interview with Major Eaton, in the presence of Judge Berrien and Major Barry. This was brought about by the President. Major Eaton, it seems, had complained to him, either directly or indirectly, that at a party given by my family, the last of September or the first of October, 1829, to the family of a most estimable friend and relation of mine, from Nashville, Tennessee, who was on a visit to Washington city, the Rev. J. N. Campbell, then of that place, now of Albany, N. Y., was among the invited guests. The circumstances were these: Mr. Campbell, who had resided in the city for some years previous to General Jackson's inauguration, was the pastor of a church, and such was his reputation, that the President and three members of his cabinet, viz: Mr. Ingham, Judge Berrien, and myself, took pews, and became regular attendants at his church. In the course of his ministry, he formed an acquaintance with my family, and occasionally visited them. He happened there while my friend Hill and his family were with us, contracted an acquaintance with them, and when the party above alluded to was given, my daughters invited him. He attended and took the liberty of carrying with him his friend Dr. Ely of Philadelphia, who had just arrived. I knew no more of his being invited than of any other person who happened to be present. He was, however, not the less welcome on that account, nor was his friend Dr. Ely. Neither of these gentlemen require a recommendation where they reside. Mr. Campbell is known to be a learned, pious, and most eloquent divine. Some short time after the party, I heard, very much to my surprise, that Major Eaton and some of his partisans were enraged with me, and threatened my destruction, because Mr. Campbell and Dr. Ely were at my house as above stated. I could scarcely credit the report, until it was mentioned to me by the President, when I emphatically asked him, who questioned my right to invite whom I pleased to my house. He testily observed, no person; but as there was some misunderstanding between Major Eaton, Mrs Eaton, and Mr. Campbell, that he, Major Eaton, thought it evinced hostility to him.

At the interview above alluded to between Major Eaton, Judge Berrien, Major Barry and myself, Major Eaton mentioned the circumstances of Mr. Campbell and Doctor Ely being at my house on the occasion referred to. I asked Major Eaton, in the most frank and friendly manner, if this was his only complaint, and if he would be satisfied provided I convinced him that he was in error, assuring him, at the same time, that he had no right to consider me as being under the influence of unfriendly feelings towards him: that on the contrary he ought to know my personal attachment for him, before the cabinet was formed; and further, if he would obtain the consent of his brother-in-law, Major Lewis, to read a confidential correspondence which passed between Major L. and myself in the winter of 1827-28, on this disturbing subject, he would then be convinced of the disinterestedness and correctness of my course, and of its entire conformity to that friendship and good will which had so long subsisted between us. I might have gone further and said, that Major Lewis, in the winter of 1827-28, when there could be no unworthy motive to mislead either of us, considered Mrs. Eaton an unsafe associate for his daughter, although he was now endeavoring to induce Gen. Jackson to drive me out of the cabinet, because I would not compel my daughters to associate with her. Major Eaton would not say whether he would be satisfied or not, and the explanation was withheld. But as we were about to separate, he offered me his hand in a more cordial manner than he had done for some months previous. I have no doubt that Major Eaton, in tendering his resignation, stipulated for the dismissal of the three offensive members of the cabinet. Mr. Van Buren also, I have reasons to believe, urged the adoption of this measure. This gentleman had discovered that the three members of the cabinet (afterwards ejected) disdained to become tools to serve his ambitious aspiring, and he determined to leave them as little power to defeat his machinations as possible. It is said to be a part of his character to tolerate politically no one, who will not enter heart and soul into measures for promoting his own aggrandizement. He had become latterly, the almost sole confidant and adviser of the President. How he obtained this influence might be a subject of curious and entertaining inquiry. But I shall not pursue it. I may add, however, that amongst the means employed were the most devoted and assiduous attentions to Mrs. Eaton, and unceasing efforts to bring her into notice, especially with the families of the foreign ministers.

Finally, when the President found that his efforts to introduce Mrs. Eaton into society, proved abortive, he became, every day, less communicative, and more and more formal in his hospitalities, until there could be no doubt, but that, as to myself, an unfriendly influence had obtained an ascendency in his private councils, and the result shows that he had determined to sacrifice me to gratify the feelings of those whom I had offended, as stated above.

I may at some future time add to these views; at present I take my leave with assurances of great respect and esteem. Yours &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

To Edmund B. Freeman, Esq. Halifax Town.

P. S. I have not considered it necessary to notice a charge made in the *Globe* against Judge Berrien, of suppressing a material part of a letter which I wrote to him, and my substituting another in its stead. If any person has been misled by this bold accusation of the Editor of the Globe, and is desirous of obtaining correct information, he has my permission to read the whole letter, altho' it was not intended to be made public.

The Treaty with France is received by the Formosa, arrived last night. It is in charge of Mr. Draper, a passenger. It was signed on the 4th of July, a good day for a good deed. It is in substance what we have heretofore stated—adjusting all open questions with France, and providing a sum that, according to the opinion of several competent judges, will nearly, if not altogether, satisfy the principal of all *well founded* claims upon France. The mode of distribution is left entirely to this government; all claim on France, for burning at sea, seizures and confiscations in port, and illegal condemnation, being renounced on our part. Claims for supplies to St. Domingo on account, as alleged, of the French government, and for protested bills of Exchange, are not included among those which the sum stipulated by this treaty is meant to extinguish. The payment of the five millions of dollars is to be made in six instalments, the whole bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. from the day of ratification.

The sum of one and a half million of francs for the adjustment of the Beaumarchais and other French claims, is not to be deducted from the five millions.—*N. Y. Amer. Aug.* 31.

The following is from the Alexandria Gazette. There was an article in relation to the subject in the Pennsylvania Whig of the 24th ult.

"We are acquainted with a curious conversation between Gen. Jackson and Judge White of Florida, in which the "Lion roared" against Mr. Calhoun to the tune of denouncing him as "the greatest villain" in Christendom—with sundry oaths and epithets which it 'besecmeth' us not to repeat, all however perfectly characteristic and in accordance with the known style of the "greatest and best." The public may perhaps have more of this hereafter."

We had the pleasure of conversing, a day or two ago, with a gentleman who had just before spent a day in the company of Mr. Madison, at his seat in Orange county, Virginia. Our readers will be glad to learn that the venerable Ex-President is in fine health, and in full possession of all his faculties of mind and body, with unabated cheerfulness of spirits, having before him the prospect of living to a good old age. His years at present number more than eighty; but his mother lived, if we mistake not, to nearly a hundred years, and we have reason to hope that her son will for many years continue to exhibit to the present generation, an illustrious living example of the pure and virtuous character of the statesman to whom we are indebted for our present admirable frame of Government. It is, indeed, a glorious moral spectacle, to see the Father of the Constitution receiving the homage of the respect and veneration of the children who have grown up and prospered under its wings.

There are many of our readers who will rejoice to learn that their old unvarying and kind friend, the excellent Consort of Mr. Madison, is in the same health and spirits as himself.—*Nat. Intel.*

A constitutional way for discussing a constitutional question has been resorted to in Charleston, and cheerfully will every friend of the Union abide the result. For the purpose of bringing the question before the Federal Court, Messrs. Holmes and Mazyck imported a bale of blue plains, on which the duty amounted to a prohibition. They secured the duties by their bonds, which they have suffered to be sued, intending to plead the unconstitutionality of the tariff, in bar to the suit.—This appears to be a much better course than nullification by force of arms.

It is now probable that the Supreme court of the United States will be finally called on to decide as an independent tribunal, under the constitution, the legality of a law passed by the Congress of the United States. This to our comprehension is the only way to contest the legality of an act of Congress. If the Supreme Court declares the tariff unconstitutional, it thereby becomes a dead letter, and ceases to be a law; but if that tribunal considers it within the letter and spirit of the Constitution, the discontented State must either submit to it, or rebel against the lawful and constituted authorities.—*Providence Journal.*

Boat races at Quebec.—The Quebec papers mention that in the races which took place last week at Quebec, the two boats from New York carried all before them. "Much of the high reputation," says the Montreal Gazette, "which the Whitehall boatmen have acquired for themselves, is doubtless owing to the superiority of the craft, and great judgment was manifested by the officers of the 32d and 71st regiments in ordering their row boats from New York." In a rowing match between six oared gigs, the *Yankee Doodle*, built in New York, and Col. Gore's *True Blue*, the race was taken by the former. In a match between four oared gigs, the American boat *Eagle* beat with great ease the *Fire Fly.* She was rowed with oars of greater length than those sent from New York with her.

Winter Melon.—At a meeting of the Horticultural Society of Charleston, on the 10th inst. of which we find an account in the Charleston Gazette, Mr. J. D. Legare exhibited the winter melon of the South of Europe, one of the properties of which was its keeping perfectly sound during the whole winter. These melons it is said are raised in large quantities on the shores of the Mediterranean and in the Orange Gardens of Toulon, whence the markets of Paris are supplied. They are also imported into England, and are to be found in the fruit shops every winter.—*Poulson.*

A Parisian traveler lately arrived from Saint Petersburgh, has furnished statements of the situation of parties in the Russian Empire, from which it appears, that in spite of the vigilance of the police, and the slavery of the press, much discontent is expressed both against the Emperor and his government. At St. Petersburgh, though peopled by foreigners and persons enriched by imperial bounty, a good deal of fermentation exists, and the policy of government is severely criticised. But it is particularly in the interior provinces visited by this traveler, that the discontent is most violent. Here many secret societies are formed, the objects of which are revolutionary. The Hamburgh correspondent mentions that disturbances have broken out at Kiow, and also in several other Russian Governments, and even affirms that the communications between Moscow and St. Petersburgh have been interrupted.

The receipts of the British custom houses from duties on goods from the north of Europe, have much diminished, in consequence of the rigorous enforcement of the quarantine.—*Balt. Amer.*

Aurora Borealis.—A writer in the Massachusetts Yeoman has given a new theory of the Aurora Borealis;—it is that the light is produced by the friction of two currents of air, which frequently move in nearly opposite directions, an upper and a lower one; which may be determined by noticing weathercocks of different altitudes.

"When the upper current moves with increased velocity, from a southern direction, and the lower current, or that nearest the earth, from a northern direction, the southern coming from the torrid zone, is of course hot, or warm; the northern from the frigid zone, is of course, cold—the southern passing through the temperate zone, retaining its heat, in a good degree, meeting the northern on its own frontier, before it loses its frigidity, produces by commixture and friction, the northern light."

This theory, at least, is as plausible and as reasonable as many others that have been started on the subject.—*Poulson.*

Appointment by the Governor.—Joseph Hemphill, Esq. to be an Associate Judge for Beaver county, in the room of David Drennan, Esq. deceased.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. W. C. Henderson, Mr. JOHN LENTON, of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa. to Miss ADELAIDE, daughter of Gen. A. Lacock, of New Sewickly township, Beaver county.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. James L. Dinwiddie, T. J. MILLER, Esq., one of the editors of the St Louis Times, to Miss ARIADNE, daughter of the late Aaron Hackney, Esq. of Mercer, Pa.

DIED,

At his residence in Kanawha county, Va., on the 10th of August, of apoplexy, Capt. SAMUEL WASHINGTON, a nephew, and one of the legatees of General George Washington, aged about 60.

IMPORTANT.

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 18, will be drawn on SATURDAY NEXT, the 10th inst. The capitals are one of $30,000, two of $10,000, four of $5,000: Grand Total, $273,760. Tickets $10; shares in proportion.

☞ Orders from the country for one ticket or more, *need not be post-paid.* Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates and M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street. Pittsburgh.

Manager's Office, September 6, 1831.

"Let none presume, and none complain,
For Fortune turns and turns again;
Capricious chance reverses all,
Some stoop to rise, some rise to fall."

THE ALL FORTUNATE!

IT is respectfully notified, that on NEXT SATURDAY, the *Union Canal Lottery* will be drawn. Capitals, $30,000; two of $10,000; four prizes of $5000, &c. TICKETS ONLY $10!

S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange buildings;

☞ Who last week sold the Ten Thousand Dollar Prize, in a Whole Ticket, to a club of gentlemen.

New Wholesale & Retail

GROCERY, TEA, WINE, AND SPIRIT

STORE,

No 148 Wood street, back of the Round Church.

PITTSBURGH.

GEO. C. ANDERSON & CO. respectfully inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced business in that large and commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. James M'Cully, where they have laid in an extensive and well selected stock in the above line, and trust, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage.

TEAS.

Y. Hyson, in chests, ½ chests, and ten catty boxes,
Hyson, do do
Imperial, do do
Gunpowder and Pouchong.

COFFEE.

Java, Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo.

WINE.

Champagne,
Madeira and Port,
Lisbon,
Malaga Sherry,
Claret,
Sherry,
Dry Malaga,
Sweet do.

BITTERS, and assorted CORDIALS.

SPIRITS.

Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, and Jamaica Rum.

SUGAR.

Brown, Loaf, and Lump, in the greatest variety.

FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins
Bunch do
Bloom do
Currants
Figs, Prunes
Lemons

SUNDRIES.

Chocolate
Spices of all kinds
Mustard
Rock Candy

And every article in the Grocery and Spirit line.

As the whole of the above articles were carefully selected, and purchased *for cash* by their Mr. Thomson, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and as they have appointed agents in both places for their future purchases, they are and always will be enable to sell at the very lowest market prices.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in barter. Country Merchants and others visiting Pittsburgh for the purpose of purchasing Groceries, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock.

On Consignment, and For Sale,

SEVEN TONS BAR AND PIG LEAD.

Having been appointed agents for a Confectionary House in Philadelphia, they will keep a large assortment, and as they have made arrangements to be supplied weekly with this article, those favoring them with their orders may depend on having them executed equal if not superior to any manufactured here, at the same time saving at least 30 per cent. ☞ Observe No. 148 Wood street.

September 6—3mo.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Take notice that my wife MARY has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN LAPSLEY.

September 6—3*

MISS PARRY'S pupils are informed that the school-room will be opened on the first Monday in September. Sept 2

THE PARTNERSHIP of M. S. Mason & M'Donough is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. M'Donough will attend to the settlement of the concern; to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims will please present them for settlement.—Pittsburgh, July 22d, 1831.

M. S. MASON,
I. M'DONOUGH.

N. B.—Office No. 65 Fourth street, near Wood.
September 6—4t.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm, on the Bank of the Ohio River.

WILL be sold, at public sale, *without reserve*, on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, that Valuable Farm, No. 126 Braden's District, on the Beaver Road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 232 acres, of which about 100 are cleared and under good cultivation: the land not cleared is well timbered.—There are on the place several good springs of never failing water, and a good steam boat landing. The improvements are a good square log house and barn, and two good orchards.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms, which will be easy, made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER, } *Adm'rs.*

August 16, 1831.—wts.

DRUG AND MEDICAL

WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the DRUG BUSINESS, under the firm of

HOLMES & KIDD.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock in trade of the late Dr. G. Dawson, which stock was in good order, and no doubt but the finest assortment in the city. A large addition will be added to the stock in a few days, as one of the partners has visited the eastern cities, and made purchases for cash: also made arrangements for regular supplies of fresh articles, viz: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Perfumeries, &c., all of which they will warrant genuine.

Physicians, Country Merchants and others can be supplied on moderate terms, dealers in their line would do well to call and examine their stock. Special attention will still be paid to retail business: the best articles kept on hand for family use.

They feel assured from the knowledge of the business they have, and experience in the same, and the punctuality which they will pursue toward them that favor them with a call, that a sufficient share of public patronage will be awarded.

Special attention will be paid to packing goods, ordered from a distance.

N. HOLMES & J. KIDD,

Agents for Dr Dyott's Medicine, Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, La Mott's Cough Drops, and the Balm of Iberia, *Wood street, No.* 60.

July 22—w3mo.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (lat) the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.e situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Caully, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is anthorized to sell said property.

SAMUEL M'GREW.

July 19, 1831—3mow$3

SALE OF LOTS.

In the Addition to the Town of Wheeling.

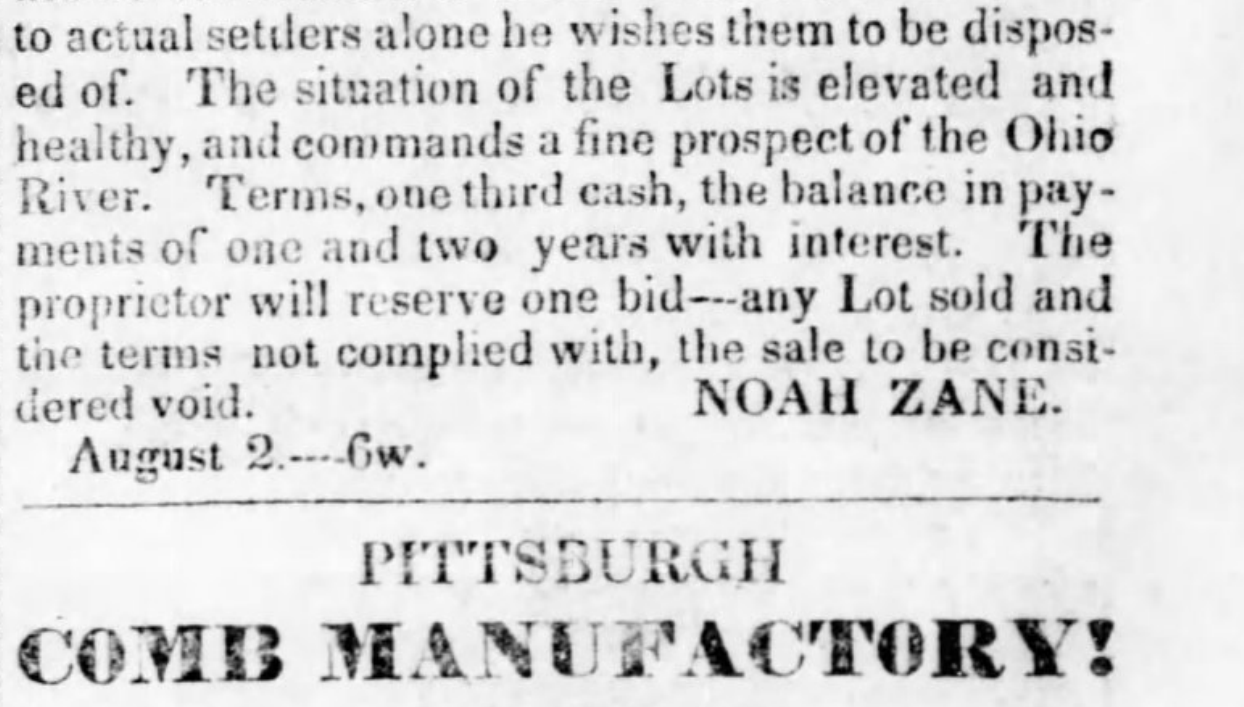
ON THURSDAY, the 15th of September next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, about FIFTY LOTS, adjoining the present Town of Wheeling. These Lots will include about the whole of the ground on the original tract on which the Town was laid out that is eligible for building; water and coal can be had with a trifling expense; the coal within a few rods of the most remote lots, and water it is believed can be obtained any where on the premises by digging twenty feet, some certainly much less. It is not the purpose of the proprietor to give a fictitious importance to this offer, but he believes no property ever offered to purchasers afforded or will afford a more profitable investment to actual settlers than this, and to actual settlers alone he wishes them to be disposed of. The situation of the Lots is elevated and healthy, and commands a fine prospect of the Ohio River. Terms, one third cash, the balance in payments of one and two years with interest. The proprietor will reserve one bid—any Lot sold and the terms not complied with, the sale to be considered void.

NOAH ZANE.

August 2.—6w.

PITTSBURGH

COMB MANUFACTORY!



PETER V. S. VOORHIS respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he carries on business in the house lately occupied by John I. Kay & Co., being No. 95 Market street, where he manufactures, and will constantly keep on hand for sale, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, all articles in his line of business, consisting of *Mock Shell, Tortoise Shell, Brazilian Shell, Ivory, and Horn*

COMBS,

of a variety of patterns and sizes, of his own manufacture. He also keeps on hand a handsome assortment of JEWELRY, consisting of Breast Pins, Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Neck-Laces, Ever-Pointed Pencils, and a very great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which he will sell on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

☞ Tortoise Shell Combs repaired in the neatest manner. The highest price given for Horns.

August 23, 1831—wtf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that they have appointed the 4th Monday of October next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause if any have, why I should not be discharged.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Baker and Grocer

August 26.—w3t*

WE are authorised to state that Mr. JOHN M'DOWEL, of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office of county commissioner. Aug. 9.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.
Aug 30 GILBERT M'KOWN.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, June 17—tf

WORKING MAN'S COMPANION—The Results of Machinery, namely, Cheap Production and Increased Employment, exhibited: being an address to the Working Men of the United Kingdom. Lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers,
Aug 30—4t 51 Market street.

MORE GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED

SUCCESS.

WITH much pleasure, S. J. SYLVESTER announces, that on the 25th August inst., he sold at his *Pittsburgh Office*, to a Club of gentlemen, No. 7 15 60—whole ticket in the Virginia State Lottery, which was entitled to the Prize of

10,000 DOLLARS!

The Club consisted of two medical men, a storekeeper, a contractor, a carpenter, and, for want of a purchaser, the other eighth was owned by S J S. The day after the drawing was received, each party was paid his prize money, and raised their voices to pronounce S J S the most fortunate of venders. This is not a solitary instance: the cognomen of Sylvester is always remembered when *Capitals* are spoken of. He has distributed more prizes than any Broker in the United States. He it was who sold in the Union Canal Lottery 9 28 35 in a whole ticket, the splendid prize of $25,000. Also, in the New York Lottery, 20 23 43, the prize of $24,000. Besides these, he has sold capitals of $20,000, $15,000, and 12 of $10,000 each.

Adventurers who address themselves to *S. J. SYLVESTER, Pittsburgh*, or to 130 *Broadway, New York*, will meet with punctuality and dispatch. N. Sylvester superintends the office in Pittsburgh: at either place particular attention will be given to out-town customers: their commissions will be executed, though not relating to the Lottery business. Clubs will meet with every facility and accommodation—liberality in dealing will be Sylvester's motto.

☞On the 21st September the Great and Grand Lottery will be drawn in New York. Prizes of $50,000, $40,000, $30,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,880, six of $2,500, and twelve of $1000.—Tickets only $16. Remember SYLVESTER.

The Union Canal Lottery (Capital $30,000) will be drawn Sept'r 10: Tickets Ten Dollars.—The following Class on 24th Sept'r: Tickets only Five Dollars: Capitals $20,000. Aug 30

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on the 18th of October next, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., a large number of TOWN LOTS AT "BEAVER POINT," situated as follows: One range of Lots fronting on the bayou that cuts across from the Big Beaver to the Ohio river; and also a range of Lots fronting on an alley that runs parallel with Beaver creek, back of Bridgewater. All the Island will also be laid out in small lots and sold, which lies immediately at the junction of the Ohio river and Big Beaver creek. The situation of all these lots is beautiful for building, perhaps not surpassed in the western country; presenting a very commanding prospect, and lying so near the Ohio river and the basin about to be made at the mouth of Big Beaver, will make them eligible sites for any kind of public business. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge in their commendation; but I most earnestly request my fellow citizens, both in this vicinity and at a distance, to attend and judge for themselves. The terms will be easy, and made known the morning of the sale. STEPHEN STONE.

P. S.—Any person now wishing to purchase, can be accommodated at private sale. S. S.
Beaver Point, August 30—1mo

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PA,
CLASS NO. 18.

CAPITAL PRIZES—$30,000; 2 of $10,000; 4 of $5,000. To be drawn Sept'r 10, 1831. Sixty Numbers, Nine Drawn Ballots. Tickets only Ten Dollars. ☞Letters from abroad need not be paid. S. J. SYLVESTER.
Aug 30 16 Exchange Buildings

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

COBB'S JUVENILE READER!

LUKE LOOMIS & CO., *No. 98 Wood st't, Pittsburgh*, (joint proprietors of the copyright,) have just published COBB'S JUVENILE READER, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

No. 1, containing interesting, moral, and instructive Reading Lessons, composed of easy words of one and two syllables.

No. 2, containing interesting, moral, and instructive Reading Lessons, composed of words of one, two, and three syllables.

No. 3, containing interesting, historical, moral, and instructive Reading Lessons, composed of words of a greater number of syllables than the lessons in Nos. 1 and 2, and a greater variety of composition, both in prose and poetry, selected from the writings of the best American and English authors; with Observations on the Principles of Good Reading.

☞The above series of Reading Books have been very favorably noticed by more than fifty of the most respectable journals in the U. States.—We also annex the following notice, from the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Association of Teachers, under date of 2d April, 1831:

"*Resolved*, That we have examined Cobb's *Juvenile Reader*, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, with very considerable pleasure, and are of opinion that such works have long been a *desideratum* for school books.—Many that have been in use have descended too far below the capacity of those for whose use they were designed, and have dwelt more in fiction than in reality; while others have altogether neglected the reader's capacity, and discussed subjects far beyond the reach of a juvenile mind.—Mr. Cobb has happily blended instruction with amusement, simplicity, and dignity, and has progressively advanced in a greater variety of composition, as well as in the importance and interest of his subject, as the increased capacity and attainments of his readers seemed to require. We think he deserves the thanks of the friends of youth for his valuable labors, and would most cordially recommend for general adoption his Juvenile Reader. THOS. MAYLIN, Pres't.
JOHN WINTER, Sec. of P. A. of T.
July 22—5.192.

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of Allegheny county.
July 8—te

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.
LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.
J. F. & E. GREER.
June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid*. August 2,—tf.

HUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 28. Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.
May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.
JAMES BRIMNER.
May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.
June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, JR.
Pittsburgh, May 24—te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.
March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.
JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 11.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.
Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.
JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.
UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of
N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.
W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unlesss otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,* which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.
WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

PRINTS.—S. J. Sylvester has received from New York, and offers for sale, at his office, 16 Exchange Buildings, a small invoice of FRENCH PRINTS, worthy of notice, as being cheap and amusing. They will be disposed of wholesale or retail. At the same place may be had a variety of Caps and Stocks, suitable for each season of the year.—Country Store Keepers can now be supplied with *Black Hair Seal Caps.* S. J. SYLVESTER,
Near to Williamson's Exchange, Saint Clair street. August 26.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.
ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830—1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

"Prize Selling Office."

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 18, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 10TH of SEPTEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 60 Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
1	1,640		1,640
8	1,000		8,000
22	500		11,000
46	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 Tickets			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold; a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Aug. 30.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 18, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
1	1,640		1,640
8	1,000		8,000
22	500		11,000
46	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address.
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Aug. 30, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

CLASS No. 18, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
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51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
Aug. 30, 1831